

A FIRM SILVER STAND IN JERSEY.

Democratic State Committee
Selects Bryan
Men.

ON CHICAGO PLATFORM.

Chairman Says Former Gold Men
Must Accept That or
Stay Outside.

THE SILVERITES WILL CONTROL.

Election Officers Chosen Almost to a
Man with Regard to Their
Views on the Money
Question.

Trenton, N. J., June 16.—Silver Democrats are on guard in New Jersey and will remain there until the next Governor of New Jersey is elected, at least. The Democratic State Committee met at the Trenton House at noon to-day. Every one of the twenty-one counties in the State was represented.

It was understood, before the meeting was called to order, that the free silver members were determined to run things, and this proved to be the case.

Colonel E. L. Price was on the ground early, looking for fight. Senator "Bill" Daly, of Hoboken, was present, affable and chatty, and looking as well-groomed as a Fifth Avenue promenade in his patent leather shoes, blue serge suit and Panama hat. Abe Noor, general utility man, was flying his banner among the committee members like an orderly on a battle field.

The gold members of the committee were few and far between, and they looked restless and doubtful as to whether they were consistent in having put in an appearance.

After calling the meeting to order, Colonel Price went straight to the point when he explained the purpose for which it had been called. He said the silver Democrats in New Jersey were alert and determined to manage the affairs of the party in the State until 1900, at least, and the committee had been called together for the purpose of finding out just how the gold Democrats felt about it.

If they were disposed to work harmoniously with the free silver men, according to the principles set forth in the Chicago Convention, well and good; if they were not, then they must take their place in the field, not as Democrats, but as Republicans. There could be no compromise. The silver Democrats were backed up by the Chicago convention, which was the National Democratic Convention, and it was clearly the duty of every one in New Jersey who professed to be a Democrat to get around to that view of things.

He declared that he, as chairman of the State Committee, unless he was opposed by a majority of that board, would nominate for appointment to the election boards in the various counties, none but free silver men, and the enthusiasm with which the committee received this announcement showed that he had heavy support of an overwhelming majority of that body.

The chairman of the State Committee nominated candidates for membership of the County Election Boards, and they were appointed by the Governor. The time within which the chairman must submit a list of these names to the Governor expires July 1, and the first duty of the committee, Colonel Price said, was to prepare this list. He repeated that, in offering names, the members of the committee from each county should submit only those of such men who were in sympathy with the declarations of the Chicago platform, which would remain until 1900, if no longer.

The following list of candidates was approved: Atlantic County, John T. French and Henry M. Sault. Bergen, William Ely and John Kehoe. Camden, James M. Fitzgerald and John Beaton. Cape May, Samuel E. Ewing and William L. Cumberland. John Ogden and George W. Eckert. Essex, Leonard Kallach and Edwin A. Raynor.



JOSEPH H. CHOATE, THE DEFENDER OF THE TRUSTS.

Gloucester, Thomas C. Dilke and Charles Walcott. Hudson, Michael J. Corne and G. W. Rich. Hunterdon, James W. Chamberlin and Oliver L. Blackwell. Mercer, Walter S. Grover and John D'Arcy. Middlesex, H. G. Brown and St. George Kempson. Morris, Paul Revere and Oscar Lindal. Ocean, John Beatty and Charles I. Rogers. Salem, William Bell and Charles C. Ford. Somerset, J. H. Madison and Jacob Shurtz. Sussex, Peter P. Schwartz and Emmet H. Bell.

Union, John L. Gressitt and P. J. Ryan. Warren, Henry L. Vliet and J. William Miller. **Three Gold Counties.** In the consideration of the list by counties, Burlington was passed with the understanding that Temple, who is a gold Democrat, should not be appointed. In the case of Monmouth it was announced that the election officers named would be appointed if they should receive the endorsement of Committee Chairman Brater, who was not present.

When Mercer County was reached a delegation, headed by E. B. Reading, chairman of the old county committee, was given a hearing. Reading is an enthusiastic free silver advocate, and when the new committee was appointed last Spring, the gold men had him dropped as a member of the committee. Reading made the claim that, according to precedent, he holds over until

after the Fall convention. That would give him an opportunity to appoint the election officers, and the new committee is doing its best to take that power from him. After listening to Reading's statements the committee decided to postpone action in the case until after the County Committee had elected a chairman.

In the discussion that followed the completion of the list of candidates nothing was said about the gubernatorial outlook, every one expressing the opinion that all the energies of the committee should be bent upon the Fall elections. It was evident from the remarks of the committee members that in his fight for the East Twenty-eighth street, James Smith would not have the support of a majority of the committee.

Left \$5,000 for Requin Masses. The will of Thomas Donnelly, who died on June 10, at his residence, No. 105 East Twenty-eighth street, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. The estate, the value of which is not mentioned, is divided among several nephews and nieces. To his niece, Mary Frances Burke, Donnelly leaves \$5,000 as a trust fund to be used in paying for masses for the repose of his soul. This is the largest bequest made for such a purpose in the memory of the oldest employee of the Surrogate's office.

PRIZE FIGHTS END.

Continued from First Page.

He dictated the following letter, under date of June 15, addressed to "The Honorable Board of Police Commissioners":

I have received recently several letters from posters and citizens protesting against prize fights, and I think that such prominent and much advertised fights as we have had recently in this city should be stopped.

I think there are now one or two advertised for this week, but I do not recall the place just now. But it is perhaps Brady's club at One Hundred and Seventy street and Lexington avenue, where two colorists are going to show the many art of self-defense to their admirers. I am certain in my entire mind with the protests of the churches.

You are more conversant with the legal status of these athletic clubs under the Horton law than I am, but I should rather see on the side of right, and if there is any chance to stop them I would do so. Respectfully,

WILLIAM L. STONG, Mayor.

With this letter Mayor Strong sent a copy of the resolutions adopted by the Lexington Avenue Baptist Church. As soon as the resolutions and the letter had been read by Secretary Klipp, Chairman Moore declared that he was thoroughly in accord with the sentiments expressed by the Mayor, and believed that a stop should be put to the exhibitions complained of.

This was the keynote to a unanimous expression of approval from the members of the board. "I have always been opposed to prize fighting," said Commissioner Grant. "The science of self-defense may have its value and its supporters, but slugging and brutal fighting can have no defense, and I am sure that it can be stopped."

"I believe the same view of the matter," said Commissioner Andrews. "The law was never intended to protect the class of exhibitions that have been given here during the past six months. I think that the action taken by Captain Schmittberger at the boxing exhibitions on Monday night was both good and effective, and shows that we can put a stop to them."

No Better than Bull Fights. "Brutality in these athletic clubs," said Chairman Moss, "has had the effect of bringing about the beginning of the end of slugging in this city."

"I do not regard these prize fights as any less evil than bull fights," interposed Commissioner Grant. "Unanimity was reached when Commissioner Parker declared himself as being prominently against prize fights and in favor of carrying out the suggestions made by the Mayor."

"I believe that the Horton law," he said, "was framed not for the purpose of protecting these brutal exhibitions called prize fights, but rather for the purpose of protecting the public from the danger to my power to stop New York of such exhibitions as have been given during the last few months. While passing the Broadway Athletic Club one night recently I noticed a crowd of as bad looking toughs and plus a crowd of as bad looking toughs under an electric light. They were there waiting to see two brothers slug each other. This Broadway Athletic Club has been the scene of the most vicious and well-known politicians behind it who derive a large revenue from the business. If this Board and the Chief of Police will take a firm stand on the subject I am satisfied that these exhibitions can be stopped. Before this Board has been dissolved, Commissioner Mahon knocked out Chynowski in six rounds and declared that there was nothing brutal about it and that it was within the law. If the Board is not now divided on the subject we can put an end to it."

Must Be Stopped. The Board then agreed to direct Chief Conlin to watch all so-called sparring exhibitions whenever they are advertised in the future, and to have them stopped whenever he thought it necessary to prevent violations of the law. The Chief was also directed to make a report upon any violations of the law which had occurred in the past. Chief Conlin is not in the city at present, but Deputy Chief Cortright will see to it that the instructions of the Board are carried out implicitly during his absence.

TRUST COWES WITNESSES.

Continued from First Page.

Company in such a summary manner, and asked the agent the reason for it. "You ought to know," he replied. "There is a good reason, and you know it. I am sorry."

"I told him it was the only time my firm had had a chance to make any money in the cigarette line. He wanted to know if I would be loyal in the future and give up outside cigarettes. I told him I thought I could, and I have had no further trouble."

After recess, Mr. Choate rose and remarked that the defense had brought two Butlers to court and the prosecution was at perfect liberty to deal with either of them. But the prosecution was not ready. Mr. Daniel Dressler, another suffering tobacco dealer, was the next man on the stand. He dealt, he said, exclusively with the American Tobacco Company as far as cigarettes were concerned. Before the formation of this company, however, he had dealt with others.

After the formation of the trust, when he had several brands of cigarettes in stock, he had received a visit from Mr. Butler, of the American Tobacco Company.

"Q—Why was said of that visit? A—He said to me, 'Well, are you coming in with us? Unless you come in you cannot do any business with the cigarettes of other dealers you now have on hand.' I asked him what he should do with those I had on hand. 'Why,' said he, 'throw them in the river.' I told him I could not afford to throw them in the river. He called another day and promised me that the American Tobacco Company would buy my stock of outside cigarettes if I would not buy any more and I agreed."

Lash for Mr. Barnett. The defense did not seem to want any more of Mr. Dressler's testimony, and he was excused. Mr. Samuel Barnett, a tobacco dealer of twenty years' experience, testified next. He said he began to handle cigarettes for the National Cigarette Company in 1904. During this time he had telephoned to the American Tobacco Company for cigarettes, but they had refused to supply him. He went to the office of the company and effected an arrangement whereby he was to sell Trust cigarettes exclusively.

Mr. H. Peterson, of the firm of Park & Tilford, gave important testimony as to Mr. Butler's conversation with Mr. Barnett relative to returning the Admiral cigarettes.

Then came Mr. George P. Butler's turn. He is the man mentioned by several witnesses as having hurled the covert threats at the small dealers on behalf of the Trust.

HUNDREDS ASTONISHED DAILY.

The Man Who Tells Disease at a Glance, Without Asking Any Questions, Looking at the Tongue or Feeling the Pulse.

In every age of the world there have been men who have arisen to eminence in the arts, sciences and professions, and so great have been their achievements as to fairly stagger the intellect of man. In thought and deed they are years ahead of their generation. To-day you will find in the parlors of the Psychopathic Institute, No. 128 East Twenty-third street, New York City, from 10 a. m. to 8 p. m., Sunday 10 to 2, the most marvellous diagnostician ever known, who will give "free" examinations to all who call, providing they are afflicted and are anxious to get well. This man is able to determine at a glance and without asking questions, the exact nature of your disease. He has time and again discovered in a few minutes, and caused to be cured, diseases that have baffled the most eminent physicians. His theory is that when the seat of disease is exactly located and the causes of your infirmities understood the cure is more than half effected. If possible he will tell you the proper means to employ in order to get well. If incurable, you will be advised against spending any more money for useless treatment.

"PANHANDLERS" HAVE A UNION.

A New Member of the Order
Flees from the Initia-
tion Ceremony.

HIS STORY IN COURT.

It Reveals the Existence of an
Association of Park Row's
Tenacious Beggars.

Albert Pries, an obese youth from Newark, told Magistrate Meade in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday a tale of his initiation into "The Panhandlers' Benevolent and Protective Association" that eclipses anything in the history of initiations. It was conducted with such fervor as to force the youth to jump from the third story window of a Cherry street tenement, in scant raiment.

The shabby men who assail pedestrians along Park row, with tenacious appeals for assistance are all members of the Panhandlers' Association. The practice of petitioning citizens for assistance in procuring a place to sleep is known technically as "panhandling," hence the name of the association. A panhandler who is not a member has no standing in the profession.

Pries appeared as complainant against Thomas Boylan, James Thompson, James and Edward Clark, Henry Ogden and Fred Farrell, all leading lights of the organization. He met them at the Brooklyn Bridge entrance Tuesday night and confided to them that he had been endeavoring to beg money for a night's lodging with poor success. They told him that the reason he was unsuccessful was because he was not a member of the Panhandlers' Union. Upon expressing his willingness to join, he was escorted to the headquarters of the association, a room on the third floor of the tenement at No. 47 Cherry street.

The room was full of crutches, blue goggles, bandages, acids and other apparatus used by professional beggars, including a number of "I Am Blind" signs and quantities of an alleged poem entitled "The Cripple's Appeal." The objects of the association were explained to him, and he consented to join.

Then they proceeded to initiate him. According to the story Pries told the magistrate, the initiation ceremonies consisted chiefly of robbing him of his clothes and kicking him and cuffing him to their hearts' content. Pries sought safety in flight.

It appearing that Boylan and Thompson were the chief offenders they were held for further examination. The rest were discharged.

JUDGE GARY WAS LEFT OUT.

Associate Protests Because He Was Not
Given an Appellate Assignment.

Springfield, Ill., June 16.—An unusual incident occurred in the Supreme Court when Appellate judges were assigned. Judge Gary, famous for having presided at the anarchist trials, was not assigned. Justice Magruder said:

The distinguished services of Mr. Justice Gary for nearly thirty-four years deserved a more fitting recognition. With his life in his hand he has stayed and suppressed the onsets of lawlessness and disorder, and I enter my solemn protest against the slight thus put upon this just and fearless judge."

Chief Justice Phillips in his reply said: "With the fullest recognition of those qualities, the majority of this court selected other judges for the place, equally learned, industrious and able."

WILL BE A SISTER TO ENSIGN STONE

Rev. Dr. John Hall Says Miss
Marie Conde Can Be No
More Than That.

WRITES AN OPEN LETTER.

In It He Declares That the Young
Lady Has Given Stone
His Conge.

The announcement yesterday by the Rev. Dr. John Hall, who for thirty years has been pastor of the famous Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, that all is over between Miss Marie Conde and her gallant lover, Ensign T. P. Stone, of the United States Navy, came in the nature of a complete surprise to a public which has followed the romance of these young people with close attention and deep interest.

Dr. Hall conveyed the information through a brief open letter, in which he said that he knew positively the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Switz Conde did not desire to elope with the Ensign, and had so informed the young man in writing. He had the information, he declared, from the lips of the young lady herself. They had a conversation on the subject a week ago at the residence of her parents. This was just before she sailed for Europe, and the whole affair, it is said, was discussed very thoroughly in a sort of family conclave. It was at that time that Miss Conde exhibited to Dr. Hall and to her parents a copy of the letter of dismissal she had sent to Ensign Stone.

Dr. Hall concluded his public announcement of the decision of the young lady not to elope with the Ensign, as follows:

"The parents have simply endeavored to protect her and the family—for which they are responsible—from annoyance, and in doing so are carrying out her wish."

"Love is undoubtedly a great power, but it is surely a part of an unmarried woman's liberty, if she see cause to withdraw her affection. I write this from my regard for a family known to me, and entitled to respect and confidence."

When seen at the parsonage, No. 712 Fifth avenue, last evening, Dr. Hall admitted writing the open letter, but would not say that he had made Miss Conde's latest acts public at the request of her family, nor would he in any way further discuss the matter.

Ensign Stone refused to make any comments on the clergyman's announcement last evening.

NOT MR. CROUSE'S WIDOW.

The Real Widow Was Abroad When "Dottie Crouse" Was Arrested in This City.

We regret that through error of a reporter in noticing the recent arrest of a woman in this city called "Dottie Crouse," we stated that she was the widow of the Syracuse millionaire D. E. Crouse.

As the widow of D. E. Crouse is a lady of the highest character and resides abroad with her daughter, Dorothea, and was not in the United States at the time, no one of her many friends could have been deceived by our unfortunate mistake; nevertheless, an apology is due, which we cheerfully make.

How the Senate Would Tax a Poor Man's Food.

ARTICLE.	PRESENT RATE.	SENATE RATE.	INCREASE IN DUTY.
Cheese	4c per lb.	6c per lb.	\$212,300
Butter	4c per lb.	6c per lb.	1,000
Milk, fresh	Free	2c per gal.	6,000
Beans	20 per cent.	40c per bushel.	90,000
Pickles and Sauces	80 per cent.	40 per cent.	32,000
Cabbages	Free	8c each	38,000
Cider	Free	5c per gal.	300
Eggs	8c per doz.	5c per doz.	19,000
Hay	\$2 per ton	\$3.50 per ton	400,000
Honey	10c per gal.	20c per gal.	5,000
Hops	8c per lb.	12c per lb.	110,000
Onions	20c per bushel.	40c per bushel.	120,000
Potatoes	15c per bushel.	20c per bushel.	9,000
Linseed	20c per bushel.	25c per bushel.	35,000
Garden Seed	10 per cent.	25 per cent.	65,000
Straw	15 per cent.	\$1.50 per ton.	7,000
Vegetables	10 per cent.	25 per cent.	40,000
Fish, in cans	20 per cent.	30 per cent.	4,000
Other Fish	20 per cent.	30 per cent.	20,000
Apples, green or ripe	20 per cent.	25 per cent.	18,000
Preserved Apples	30 per cent.	35 per cent.	33,000
Ginger	30 per cent.	35 per cent.	2,000
Fruits, preserved in their own juices	20 per cent.	35 per cent.	31,000
Raisins	14c per lb.	2c per lb.	51,000
Currants	14c per lb.	2c per lb.	10,000
Other	Free	2c per lb.	660,000
Prunes	14c per lb.	2c per lb.	5,000
Figs	14c per lb.	2c per lb.	60,000
Dates	20 per cent.	4c per lb.	13,000
Grapes and Peaches	20 per cent.	20c per cubic foot.	35,000
Pineapples	20 per cent.	6c per cubic foot.	110,000
Almonds, shelled	5c per lb.	7c per lb.	85,000
Other Nuts, shelled	20 per cent.	1c per lb.	10,000
Poultry, live	2c per lb.	3c per lb.	4,000
Total			\$2,280,600

PITCHER'S

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

The Fac-simile Signature of

Charles H. Fletcher.

Appears on Every Wrapper.

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